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THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 9, 1956

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXII No. 8888

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Typhoon Rages On Okinawa, Kills 11

NAHA, Okinawa, Saturday (Reuters). — The worst typhoon in the history of storm-plagued Okinawa claimed 11 lives, smashed U.S. military installations and flattened Okinawa homes yesterday in a 12-hour rampage of 210 k.p.h. winds and floods. Gusts of up to 250 k.p.h., the limit of measuring gauges, were reported. The barometer reading of 996 millibars was the lowest recorded since the weather station was founded. The 11 casualties were all U.S. marines, who were caught by the storm while bathing off northern Okinawa and swept out to sea by freak currents. The Air Force reported that the typhoon, nicknamed Emma, had a diameter of 1,200 kilometres making it one of the biggest on record. It brought more than 38 cm. of rain to the island inside of 24 hours.

Taking Precautions
Though it is impossible to predict the course of the typhoon, southern and western Japan are taking precautions against the disastrous storm which is still headed their way. Most of the nearly 40,000 Americans based on the island took to storm shelters, but many of the 600,000 Okinawans had only the poor shelter of their wooden homes. Late today, there was still no opportunity to check all units in the big U.S. base since winds reaching 160 k.p.h. continued to howl across the island. Manila, the Philippine capital, which received only fringe gales, reported three-quarters of the city flooded. Traffic was paralysed, and water stood a foot deep in the main thoroughfares.

31 Nations Sign Anti-Slavery Pact

GENEVA, Saturday (UP). — Thirty-one countries signed the new anti-slavery Convention yesterday. The Convention, which supplements the 1926 League of Nations treaty outlawing chattel slavery, outlawing practices similar to slavery such as debt bondage, serfdom and the sale or gift of brides and children. It makes slave trade a criminal offence. It will enter into force after two signatories have ratified it, and will be open for signature until July 1, 1957, by any of the 57 countries which are members of the U.N. or its specialised agencies. After July 1, the treaty will be open not only to those member countries which have not yet signed or which joined the U.N. later, but also to any other state to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the U.N. General Assembly.

Compromise Formula
This is a compromise formula designed to provide a possibility for joining by such non-members as China, which joined the U.N. after the 50-nation drafting conference had rejected a Soviet proposal to open the treaty to all countries whether U.N. members or not. Countries which signed yesterday are:

Australia, Belgium (also automatically applying to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, El Salvador, Sudan (its first signature to a major international treaty since it became independent), the U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., Vietnam, and Yugoslavia. Israel will sign on Monday, she was unable to sign yesterday because of Rosh Hashana.

The U.S. had announced beforehand that it would not sign. Its official reasons were that it considered the abolition of slavery would be better achieved by "tuning more ratifications to the 1926 convention and by education and economic aid for the countries where remnants of slavery still exist."

Officially it was believed uneasy about the possibility of Congressional opposition to an international instrument affecting "domestic" questions such as forms of land tenure and marriage laws.

Pakistan's Premier Quits Office

KARACHI, Saturday (Reuters). — Premier Mohammed Ali resigned today. He also resigned from the Muslim League. His resignation came after a long conference with President Iskander Mirza.

In a statement issued later, Mr. Ali said, "I had hoped that the undersigned co-operation which I was extending to the Government would find a sympathetic response from the leaders. Mr. Ali became Premier in August, 1955. Political tension has increased during recent months and had resulted in speculation as to the stability of the government."

President Mirza has asked the Prime Minister to continue in office until he has assessed the situation. It was reported late tonight. Mr. Ali said after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London in July that he had not sought the office of Premier and would gladly resign if it was in the national interest. He said at the time that Pakistan's international prestige had suffered as a result of events at home after the passing of the constitution earlier this year.

In Dacca, East Pakistan, a new cabinet was sworn in on Thursday to rule the area, now in the grip of an acute food shortage. The new Cabinet is headed by Mr. Ataur Rahman, a leader of the Awami League, a Muslim party which on Wednesday night threatened to launch a civil disobedience campaign unless the Federal Government in Karachi sent 50,000 tons of food grains within two weeks and would at home after the passing of the constitution earlier this year. In his warning statement issued from the State Capital at Frankfurt, Governor Chaudhry said he regretted that it was necessary to "use this means of guaranteeing equal rights to our citizens, but it must be done."

One of the Negro girls who attended classes told reporters that Negro children were staying away from school out of fear of reprisals against their fathers at their places of employment. In Washington, President Eisenhower said that the federal Government would not intervene in racial disturbances arising from school integration unless individual states were unable to maintain order.

EOKA Attacks Police Post
NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuters). — Underground gunmen this morning attacked a police station in Kyrenia, a north Cyprus town, with automatic weapons and bombs. It is officially confirmed. In the brief ensuing gun battle, the attackers captured two rifles before being driven off. There were no casualties among the security forces. On Thursday, one British soldier was wounded when a military truck was blown up by a mine near Kissonerga Village, two miles north of Paphos. The soldiers have gone to investigate an earlier incident in which two vehicles were ambushed. The truck was badly damaged by a mine explosion which was believed to have been electrically detonated. Thirteen prominent Greek Cypriot shopkeepers in Paphos are spending the weekend in jail rather than pay 15 fines imposed for taking part in an illegal strike last night. They are charged with 132 Cypriot shopkeepers found guilty of closing their stores on May 5 in support of a general strike called in protest against the execution of two members of EOKA. They will be released tomorrow afternoon. The remaining 122 merchants were not approached by the police today because if they elected to go to prison there would have been no accommodation for them.

B-G Condolences To Deeds' Family

"Of the representatives of Britain I have had the honour to meet in Palestine. I have known Deeds in nobility of soul, spiritual dignity and modesty," Prime Minister Ben-Gurion wrote in his message to the family of the late first Chief Secretary of Mandatory Palestine. "True love of his fellow-men and his outstanding qualities," Mr. Ben-Gurion continued. "His friendship for the people of Israel and his support of their endeavours in their historic homeland will ever remain among the most cherished possessions of our people's history. His memory lives on in the hearts of all who knew him. To his family and all his friends I send my heartfelt condolences." Prime Minister concluded.

Male Fetus Found In Boy's Stomach
TOKYO, Saturday (UP). — A male fetus has been removed from the stomach of a nine-year-old boy from Nagasaki, Kyodo News Service reports. The agency said that the fetus had hair, teeth, clearly developed hands and feet with nails. It weighed 230 grams. The operation was performed at the Nagasaki University Hospital. The boy's father said that his son had an abnormally large stomach from birth, and recently there had been symptoms of further swelling and distension. Doctors believe that this was the rare case of the fetus of one twin becoming trapped in the stomach of his brother during pregnancy.

Israel Strikes 7th Oil Well

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Israel's seventh oil well sputtered into the sky at Heletz 6 here when a Johnston test was performed yesterday afternoon. The test was made at a depth of 5,000 feet. It is not yet known how rich this particular well is expected to prove. It is 800 metres from Heletz 1. Heletz 12 is now also producing oil under its own pressure, after initial difficulty in getting the oil to flow.

Troops Guard Negro Pupils

STURGIS, Kentucky, Saturday (Reuters). — National Guardsmen used riot guns and fixed bayonets on Thursday to force a path through a mob of 500 screaming, fist-shaking Whites in order to get nine Negro children to and from Sturgis High School, where they had been enrolled for the new term. Troops, with bayonets "at the ready," ringed the school building until classes were over, and tanks were used as road blocks against the angry Whites. The Governor of Kentucky, Mr. A.B. Chandler, warned the 5,000 citizens of Sturgis that the troops will be kept there as long as necessary to halt pre-segregation demonstrations.

State of Emergency Declared in Mosul

KING FAISAL of Iraq yesterday signed a decree proclaiming a state of emergency in the northern Iraqi province of Mosul, near the Syrian border. The order authorises the Minister of the Interior to use "all necessary powers" to put down disturbances in the region which followed a riot in which 100 persons were killed and property lost. The strike became general over the week-end and led to clashes with the police. A meeting of the Iraqi Cabinet under Premier Nuri Said despatched the Interior Minister, Said Kasas, to Mosul with troops to maintain order. The Cabinet charged that the troubles were stirred up by Communist and other subversive elements. (NEWS, ANA)

BURNS IN LEBANON

General E. L. M. Burns, chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Commission, left Beirut over the week-end for Lebanon officials about the recall from the Lebanon after a week's stay. The U.N. Truce Supervision Commission, NEABS, reported last night from Beirut. According to Arab Press reports, Colonel Eugene Communal, the Chairman of the Israel-Lebanon MAC, was expelled from the Lebanon after he caught smuggling goods into Israel. The reports were denied at the time by the T.S.O. General Burns left Jerusalem on Thursday for Damascus, where he saw the Syrian Foreign Minister, Salah el-Din Bitar. On Friday he went to Beirut. He is to return to Jerusalem today.

MOSCOW RADIO SAYS: Suez Outside NATO Scope

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — Moscow radio said last night it was "more than strange" that the NATO Council should have discussed the Suez problem at its meeting in Paris on Wednesday. "What right has this Western grouping to discuss the question, which is the internal affair of the Near Eastern countries?" it asked in a broadcast beamed to Britain. Noting that Western representatives said they were seeking only freedom of traffic along the Suez Canal, it also asked, "What has the NATO Council to do with freedom of navigation?" Britain and France on Wednesday explained to their allies in NATO their stand on the majority plan for international control of the Suez Canal. Canada and Belgium, not represented at the London conference on Suez, "fully supported" the proposal put to Abdul Nasser in Cairo. Unusual secrecy surrounded the meeting of the 15 nation NATO Council. But Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd who presided at the London

Cairo 'Spy Ring' Inquiry Said Nearing End

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters). — The Egyptian Public Prosecutor said last night that the "unforeseen developments" occurred, the inquiry into an alleged British espionage ring in Egypt would be concluded within the next two days. The prosecutor made his announcement in an official statement released to the Government-sponsored Middle East News Agency. Four Britons and 26 Egyptians have been detained during the investigation. Meanwhile, the British Consul General, Mr. Basil Judd, on Thursday saw Mr. James Zarb, one of the four Britons held on espionage charges for the first time, a British Embassy spokesman announced.

This was the first contact which a British official has been allowed to make with Mr. Zarb since his arrest at the end of August. Mr. Judd was also permitted to see for the second time since his arrest at the end of last month, Mr. James Swinburn, and Mr. Charles Pittuck. The Embassy spokesman said that the interviews between Judd and the arrested Britons were conducted separately, took place in the presence of two Egyptian police officers, and the informants were held where they are imprisoned.

Italian Envoy Hands Note to Nasser

ROME, Saturday (Reuters). — The Italian Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Giovanni Fornari, yesterday handed Nasser a three-point message from the Italian Government, urging him to avoid a Middle Eastern flare up, it was reliably reported here yesterday. The message was handed to Rome last week-end for urgent consultations with Professor Gaetano Martino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and senior officials of the Foreign Office. A source said that the Ambassador was instructed to deliver the message in a calm and practical basis of discussion the 18-nation plan presented to Nasser by the Menzies Committee.

Israel Would Join War, Says Gilbert

By MAURICE CARRE
Jerusalem Correspondent
PARIS, Saturday. — If France and Britain send a military expedition to Egypt then Israel will join the war, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said yesterday. This appreciation of the situation is attributed to the French Ambassador to Israel, M. Gilbert (who is now on home leave) by "L'Express," the Mende-France weekly paper, which said that the conflict would spread. In other parts of Algeria, French troops captured an engagement southwest of Khenchela, strategic gateway to the Sahara between the Aurès mountains and the high plateau of the Nememcha. French losses were reported in the fighting, which is still going on, but no figures were given. In other parts of Algeria, French troops captured an engagement southwest of Khenchela, strategic gateway to the Sahara between the Aurès mountains and the high plateau of the Nememcha. French losses were reported in the fighting, which is still going on, but no figures were given.

2,000 French Troops Arrive in Cyprus

The French troopship, Athos, with about 2,000 French soldiers aboard, arrived at Limassol at the end of last week. They will join others now on Cyprus as a result of the Suez dispute.

SOVIET GREEK TRADE ATHENS, Saturday (Reuters).

The Soviet Minister of Domestic Trade, Mr. Dmitri Pavlov, arrived in Athens today for talks with the Greek Government on the possibility of developing trade between the two countries.

SUEZ COMPANY CAN'T PAY ITS DIVIDEND

PARIS, Saturday (UP). — The Suez Canal Company announced at the end of last week that it was not able to pay its semi-annual dividend or meet its yearly debt obligations "because of the seizure by the Egyptian Government of its property in Egypt." The company also pointed out that payment could be made only through its headquarters in Egypt. The dividend and the semi-annual payment was due on September 1.

Suez Talks Resume Tonight, Report of Deadlock Reneged

The Cairo talks are to continue today despite earlier official reports that they were deadlocked. From Washington, it was announced that the French Ambassador had urgent talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, while the French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister are expected in London tomorrow for conversations with the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile, the French military build-up continues on Cyprus.

Mollet, Pineau Urgent Big 3 Talks Held in Washington

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — M. Herve Alphonse, new French Ambassador, rushed to the State Department for a Big Three conference yesterday within an hour of arriving to take up his post. The conference, second between the Big Three yesterday, was attended also by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Mr. J. E. Coulson, the British Charge d'Affaires.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Coulson, each accompanied by Middle East experts, joined Mr. Jacques Villomont, Minister at the French Embassy, in a 45-minute extraordinary meeting in Mr. Dulles' office.

Both meetings were held in close secrecy. After the first, the participants refused even to confirm that Suez had been discussed. But diplomatic sources said that "next steps" in meeting the delicate Suez situation were being considered. One informed source said that nothing definite had been decided. A French official stated after last night's meeting that the talks had been "amicable" and that "they will meet again soon." (See Anglo French Press P. 3)

Eisenhower Backs Peaceful Solution

WASHINGTON, Saturday. — President Dwight Eisenhower called the chief of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, to the meeting of the National Security Council on Thursday. Mr. Lodge usually meets with the cabinet, but rarely with the Council. President Eisenhower said on Wednesday that the U.S. was committed to a peaceful solution of the Suez Canal dispute and one which would assure to all nations a free use of the Canal in peace or war as was contemplated by the 1956 convention. The President also said that the Soviet Government was now approaching world problems in terms of an economic and political force rather than depending on force or the threat of force. (INA, Reuters)

Dispute May Be Referred to U.N.

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — Consultations are in progress between the U.S., France and Britain on the possible reference of the Suez dispute to the U.N. should the Menzies mission to Cairo end in failure, according to usually well-informed sources here. Strong pressure for reference to the U.N. is being exercised by the Labour opposition.

Officials yesterday would make no positive statement on the question. The Foreign Office spokesman, answering questions, denied that Britain was under any pressure from abroad to call for such a debate. The British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, will open the Suez debate in the House of Commons next Wednesday and survey the whole range of developments since Parliament adjourned on August 2.

He will be under strong pressure from the Labour opposition to declare whether the Government contemplates the use of armed force against Egypt if Cairo refuses to accept international control for the Canal. The Labour view is that armed force should not be used without recourse to the U.N.

The House of Lords will also discuss Suez.

Menzies Asked for Meeting

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters). — The five-nation Suez Committee today requested a further meeting with the Egyptian dictator, Abdul Nasser which, according to a Committee spokesman, is to be held at 8 p.m. tomorrow. The spokesman said, "I wish to state quite specifically that the discussions have not yet reached their final stage and are still going on." His statement was made barely 12 hours after the Egyptian spokesman had said that if possible the door to future discussions should not be irrevocably slammed, although there was still no real point of contact between Nasser and the London Conference's majority proposals.

Semi-Official Calls
Attempts to bridge the gap went on in private on Friday, following semi-official calls on Fawzy, the day before by the Iranian and Ethiopian delegates on the Menzies mission.

Mr. Menzies and Mr. Loy Henderson, the U.S. representative on the Menzies committee, on Thursday consulted the British and U.S. governments in their search for a fresh approach to Nasser on the Canal's future. (U.S. officials said that Mr. Loy Henderson, the U.S. representative on the Menzies Committee had yesterday been in touch with Mr. Dulles by telephone, informing him of the possibilities of success of the talks with Abdul Nasser.

"Sole Spokesman"
Mr. Deschamps said today that he (Deschamps) should be considered as "the only spokesman for the committee."

The request for a further meeting with Nasser came after the committee itself had met for two hours this morning and decided to reconvene at the Australian Legation tomorrow.

With steadily growing reports from diplomatic quarters here yesterday that discussions between the two sides were approaching a deadlock unless Nasser at the last minute was willing to shift from his rigid position. Mr. Deschamps said last night that "negotiations on our side are ended unless Nasser tomorrow asks for a further review. We won't know until tomorrow whether he wants to see us." "Basically, the discussions have concluded. We look like leaving on Sunday. The whole thing has come to an end unless Nasser wants to carry on the discussions."

Nasser Confers
Nasser conferred today with his War Minister, Major General Abdul-Hakim Amer, his Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, and his Chief Political Officer, Wing Commander Aly Sabry.

(Cairo Radio said that the meeting started at 11 a.m. General Amer left after three hours. The rest were still conferring at 5 p.m.)

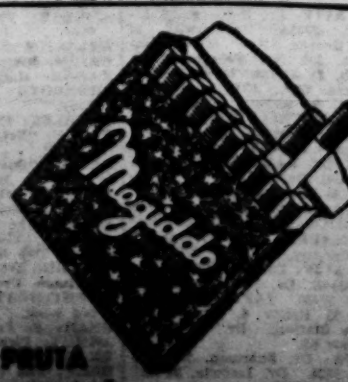
According to diplomatic quarters in Cairo today, there is still an impasse between the London conference's majority plan and Nasser's position. But these quarters stated that since last night, when the two sides had come to a full stop, there had been suggestions from both the Egyptian side and members of the Menzies Committee that yet another investigation in practical terms be made in a final attempt to

MORE PILOTS SIGN UP
About 10 Yugoslav pilots have accepted an Egyptian offer for service in the Suez Canal, the Yugoslav agency, Tanjug, said on Friday.

Five Chinese have answered Egypt's call for pilots. Radio Peking reported on Friday. Three Soviet pilots of the Far Eastern shipping fleet have decided to go to Egypt in order to help the nationalized authority of the Suez Canal "keep up normal navigation," Moscow Radio reported on Friday. (Reuters, UP)

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Published by The Jerusalem Post Ltd.
Printed at the Jerusalem Post Press Ltd.
Tel Aviv Branch: 10, Tel Aviv
Jerusalem Branch: 10, Jerusalem
Subscription: 12 months, £12.00
Foreign: 12 months, £15.00

Monday, September 8, 1958
Volume 4, No. 1,777

THE rejection by the British Trade Union Congress of the Government's appeal for wage restraint to fight inflation has a familiar ring in Israel; and despite the statement by the Chairman of the Congress that there will not be a free for all scramble for higher wages, there is little doubt that a struggle between the Government and organized workers in Britain is now imminent.

But the push for higher wages was not the only element in the complicated problem now facing British economy. Automation, which has already led to considerable dismissals, is looming as a serious issue, as is the catastrophic drop in automobile exports. Under the shadow of automation the TUC is now pressing for a 40-hour working week, but this will not go very far towards dealing with a problem which will need a radical reorganization of the whole economy before it is finally solved.

Preliminary moves in the reorganization of British industry were foreshadowed in meetings which took place at the beginning of August between government conciliation experts and union leaders representing strikers who were protesting at the dismissal of 6,000 men rendered redundant in the motor industry.

The aim of the talks was to secure compensation for the dismissed workers. Employers indicated that they were prepared to consider a national agreement on compensation in such cases.

Tied up with this problem is the issue of the mobility of workers. For the present situation is not one in which the general labour market is depressed. There are alternative avenues of employment available. The mines could absorb thousands of workers displaced in other industries. Indeed, one of the paradoxes of British economy today is the fact that while the potential coal resources are ample, a shortage of workers means that not only is Britain denied valuable export possibilities in this commodity but has actually to import coal for home consumption. The mines no longer attract labour, and the recent heavy loss of life in this field will not improve the situation.

This indicates that the problem of the redundant worker in certain industries cannot be solved by the Trade Union Congress holding out for mere compensation. The overall scheme will call for a measure of direction of labour, an increase in mobility of workers by an improvement in housing facilities and by the reintroduction and expansion of retraining schemes on a far greater scale than was tried during World War II.

That this is the form which this problem may take in the future is foreshadowed by the Treaty which incorporated the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). This provides for the setting aside of funds to be used to deal with redundancy caused by large-scale mechanization and automation in the coal and steel industries. These funds may be used to give redundant workers training payments until they get new jobs; to finance their move to a new place of work; their retraining in new skills and even to invest in industrial development outside the coal and steel industries to provide alternative employment.

Certain it is that whatever the complexion of the Government in Britain, be it Conservative with its natural aversion to an extension of the welfare state, or Labour with its ambition to extend the area of Government control over industry, the measure of Government control will have to be greatly expanded to meet the problems arising, not as in Israel, out of under-productivity, but of over-productivity due to the speed of automation.

Rivalry Grows Between Egypt, Saudi Saud Resents Cairo Rule

By GIBSON WESGERT

THE mutual defence pact between Egypt and Saudi Arabia was signed only nine months ago, and the armed forces of the two countries came under the command of the Egyptian Chief of Staff, Major General Abdul Hakim Amer, a short while later, yet when the entire Arab world from Morocco to Iraq observed a 24-hour general strike in sympathy with Egypt on August 16, the eve of the London conference, Saudi Arabia was the one country that failed to join in the demonstration. In fact, Egyptian port workers who attempted to strike at Jeddah were held back by the Saudi authorities.

It is a report which is not likely to be far from the truth in the light of the conditions in Saudi Arabia. What had happened during the course of these eight months to alienate the sympathy of Egypt's closest ally?

Ever since April, we have been told to have been a sense of impatience, on the part of some of the Arab states, with the high-handed methods employed by Egypt to strengthen her influence in the Moslem world with the aim of turning it, not into a free federation of equal states, but into a chain of satellites subservient to the will of the Cairo junta. One of the tools to this end is the system of "mutual defence pacts" against Israel aggression, which has been signed with Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Yemen, all of whose armies are now under the direct command of General Amer.

Egypt's purpose in concluding these pacts was not only to boost her military power, but also to increase her political influence in the affairs of her neighbours. Dressed in the uniform of Egyptian officers, dozens of propagandists are sent out as members of the permanent Egyptian military delegations stationed under the provisions of the pacts in Damascus, Riyadh and San'a. They are there to spread sympathy for Egypt by means of personal influence, bribery and blackmail.

In freer countries, such as

Jordan and Syria, these men do their job through various political parties and newspapers; in Saudi Arabia, where no parties exist, they hire agents and spies and win over to their cause impressionable young officers and immature princes who have an axe to grind against the regime for any one of a number of reasons, such as the feeling that they are not receiving sufficient allocations for their expensive private whims.

King Saud, who dreams of becoming a new Moslem Caliph, feels that these tactics of the Cairo upstairs may sooner or later become a threat to him in this manner. In order to avert a possible revolt against his autocratic rule, he has had to order that the members of the Egyptian military delegation in his capital be prevented from mixing too much with his Army, with the intelligence, with members of his household.

Deaths from Torture

Meanwhile, the King's chief concern has been the tension created by pro-Egyptian elements among the thousands of Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian workers employed at Dahrhan by the Arabian-American Oil Company. When thousands of these called a strike after the authorities had refused to allow them to organize into trade unions, Saudi troop reinforcements were dispatched to the Persian Gulf oil centre, detaining hundreds of troublemakers. Shortly afterwards, three of these died in prison, reportedly after torture.

According to Saudi sources, it was because of this situation that the King had to postpone his scheduled visit to Indonesia, and to ask for U.S. military aid to protect the installations at Dahrhan, where the workers were said to be preparing secretly for their demolition in case of trouble between America and Egypt. Meanwhile such Arab sympathy for Egypt by means of personal influence, bribery and blackmail.

In freer countries, such as

cause is due to his interest in U.S. dollars.

What will happen next is anybody's guess. According to reliable reports, Saud is already contemplating the expulsion of the 30 Egyptian officers in Riyadh, who have been openly arguing that a Nasser-style regime in Riyadh would be much better than the Cadillac standard of living currently maintained by the King and his brothers. It is most likely that this friction is the reason for the unexpected recent recall from Cairo of Sheikh Yousef Yassin, the Saudi Arabian Deputy Foreign Minister, who had been sent there by King Saud to patch up the threatening split about to occur along the Dead Sea.

WEDNESDAY'S PRESS

BEGINNING with the basic fact that Rosh Hashana is a predominantly religious holiday, Haaretz (non-party) seeks a reply, as it did last year, to the question: What is Judaism to us, in Israel and to the Jews abroad? The State of Israel is the place where the religious problem of the contemporary Jew reveals itself in all its gravity. He who leaves the tabernacle of the Torah in the Diaspora jeopardizes his position as a nationalist Jew and many of those abroad who continue to visit the synagogue do not do so out of a purely religious inner urge. The nationalist Jew in the State of Israel, on the other hand, is obliged to consider whether he bears the name of Jew out of motives that transcend mere national consciousness.

Hamodia (World Aguda) writes of the two great dangers that confronted us during the past year—from without and from within. The danger within referred to is on the religious front and, the paper says, true redemption is still in the distant future.

HaSofe (World Mizrahi) notes that the kulturkampf between the orthodox and the non-religious parts of the community is well under way, with the secularists' lack of solidarity with the Arab not stuck in place. All the enamel jewellery is somewhat shoddy. The best enamel on show is most decidedly that of Hana Harel, whose work one would like to see more.

We beg to confess that we are not fully competent in the fields of rugs and other handwoven items, which form the largest group of exhibits. Yet we very much liked Kainer's chequered rug, the carpet by Sidor (must it be so depressing to grey?) and the Sde Boker exhibit. What we could not understand was the absence of the more primitive styles produced under Maskit's guidance by oriental immigrants.

Some very good wrapping papers and printed materials are shown by Erika Meiselmann-Kluger and Abraham Levison. The packages, produced by the Course in Industrial Design, are really nothing to be especially proud of. There are better ones in every European shop. The most important item in this group is the small exhibit of "Jerusalem Papyrus" from the capital's tiny mill producing hand-made paper. Then, there are the "knock-down" easy chair by Wachtel and the asbestos faucet by Tammann. That's all, and it really doesn't amount to very much.

In short, this exhibition cannot be accepted as representative of Israel's arts and crafts. There are too many individual craftsmen missing. Kahana and Mayer-Michael, for instance, and Tass among the jewellers. However, the average standard of the exhibits is remarkably high and justifies the hope that the next exhibition will be equal to the exciting Triennale Exhibition we saw three years ago at the Touring Club.

TR.F.M.

There is a squad of new-fangled chessmen on parade. Whether they are the work of Prof. Yashalon, Aron Bezalet or Bruno Simon, they are misplaced in an exhibition of "Everyday Art" because no one can play chess with them. They are, moreover, the only representatives of Israel's woodcrafts, which, some years ago, had shown such promising development. What has happened to all the fine turners and carvers?

Among the metal work one notes reluctantly that Bier's Bible cover (all his other exhibits have quality) is almost souvenir style. Pepperman's earrings would be fun, had they been mobile mobiles and

Jerusalem Art Notes

Applied Art at Bezalet

THE general impression of the current exhibition "Everyday Art — Applied Art in Israel" at the Bezalet Museum is distinguished and restrained in colour and form, closely akin to drabness and boredom. Israel's "Everyday" is really not that grayish, brownish, as a rule, but not to mention the fact that Applied Art is expected to bring holiday colour into everyday life.

One result of the first walk around the hall is the disappointing observation that this exhibition, which we had awaited for years, offers nothing new, surprising, or original, and nothing one had not seen in better selection at previous one-man shows by the participating artists and craftsmen.

Among the few things that one will remember after a few weeks have past, we noted an attractive "Maskit" screen, made of brown and yellow straps with tiny silver ornaments; some very Egyptian-looking ceramic jewellery by Ruth Sternschus; Erika Meiselmann-Kluger's gay embroideries and Picard's hand-weaves, almost the only colourful objects in the whole display; the fine workmanship of Peter's silverwork and the streamlined jewellery by Paz.

Best of the last are the Zonta pottery, so seldom seen, Gumpel's festive silver, Julia Kainer's exquisite textiles and the weaving of Rina Milon, which is not only lovely but also presented in a perfect abstract design.

The exhibit of the Schatz



The exhibit of the Schatz

ATOMS for PEACE Exhibition

"Magic Hands" for the safe handling of Radioactive Materials (front of Picture) — Models of Atomic Reactors — the extraction of uranium from the Negev phosphates — Possibilities of using atomic energy in Medicine, Agriculture and Industry.

Starting on September 10 in Rishon Le-Zion (Bolt Degen)

Transportation every 5 minutes from the Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv.

DEFERRED PAYMENT

STOCKHOLM (OFFICE). — A Swedish bank is seeking the recovery from a brick-layer of 1,750 Swedish kroner which it paid to him over the counter as cash for a banknote he presented. The banknote bore on its face the following wording: "Two Years after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the Confederate States of America will pay the bearer on demand Five Hundred Dollars; Stockholm, Feb. 17th 1862, and the bank paid out at face value."

The note has the serial number 1873 and bears two signatures, of which the one on the right seems to be that of the President. The text quoted above there is the Confederacy flag and seal with the motto "Deo vincti" in the top right hand corner. It is the numeral 50 in old style block figures which is an elaborate circular background, and below that there is a left profile portrait of a General. Stockholm Journal.

New Year Message

conscience. This camp will not be willing to defer the showdown till the firm establishment of the Jewish commonwealth, but would slip in the bud any tendencies towards religious development now. And its ultimate plans are totally to eradicate any memory of traditional Judaism.

Al Hanishshur (Mapam) and **Devar** (Histadrut) feel content with drawing up the past year's balance sheet, note where we have shown exemplary strength, and point a warning finger at our Achilles' heel (the economic set-up). For **HaBoker** (General Zionism) too, this is a most glaring weakness and the paper looks forward to the day when we shall produce enough to forgo the contributions that are being sent from abroad and set up a productive and constructive partnership with the Jews of the Diaspora.

Owner (Histadrut) is content to express itself in a cartoon by Zeev who shows a derelict car loaded down with "lack of efficiency," punctured "immigration from Russia" tyre, "free navigation" steering wheel broken, its "Potash Works" engine sputtering, its "border security" tender bent and a patched "immigration from Morocco" spare tyre lying about. "3716," the old mechanic, is shown with dinner pail in hand handing over the wrench to bewildered little "3717," saying: "I'm going. You stay and fix it."

But the archaeologists have made a genuine find because the potters during the tell include pieces with crude brown, white and patterns such as were made only by Philistine potters. It is now likely that the tell, which is the largest ever found in Israel, is the site of Gath of the Philistines, and that thus the site of the last of the five great Philistine cities has been identified.

The tell is a modest little hill surrounded by a fringe

Tell It in Gath, Publish It in Ashkelon..

By LEA BEN-DOR

THE archaeologists exhibit the findings from Tell Shekh al Acreini with great pride. Only two months' work, and here are three tables full of bits of broken pots, and another but full of half-classified scraps the other side, all put away in stacks of neatly labelled boxes that give the place the look of a shop. The dig is the work of Dr. Y. Yeliva, Director of the Department of Antiquities.

For the uninitiated layman the show is disappointing. Not a golden bowl, not a piece of carved alabaster; not even vessels with lions' feet. Potsherds, a few lengths of carved bone, round stone mace-heads that would make handy weapons. Hardly anything, in fact, that you would give a second glance if you found it on a dust-heap. The archaeologists are apologetic and a little indignant. "Israel was always poor, its people never lived like those of Persia or Egypt."

There are one or two striking items. One of them is a small jar, whole of fine workmanship and beautiful proportions. Dr. Dothan, Assistant Director of the Department of Archaeology, says colloquially "It's nice, but of course it was not 'Ishtar's hairpins', not made in Israel." It came from Egypt. Or maybe it was a good imitation of an Egyptian jar. By far the most interesting piece consists of a terracotta chin and smile — nothing more. The modelling is exquisite and the colour fresh; it is obviously part of a pair of human faces decorating the two sides of a large vessel. Not Israelite either, of course, but possibly a piece brought by a rich traveller from the Aegean islands, for it shows the famous "archaic smile" found on early Greek statues.

Philistine Whorls

But the archaeologists have made a genuine find because the potters during the tell include pieces with crude brown, white and patterns such as were made only by Philistine potters. It is now likely that the tell, which is the largest ever found in Israel, is the site of Gath of the Philistines, and that thus the site of the last of the five great Philistine cities has been identified.

The tell is a modest little hill surrounded by a fringe

of scrub hedges. Even 30 metres is a considerable height in the flat Lachish plain. The top is bare and windowless. The Arabs knew it as the site of the tomb of Shekh al Acreini, and when excavations were begun it was discovered that close below the ground were at least four separate strata of Moslem burial places which probably date back all the way to Crusader times. The top is crisscrossed by trenches. No, these are not the excavations. They are trenches dug by the Egyptian Army during the 1948 invasion. And who occupied the hill that was conquered by the Philistines? Why, Colonel Abdul Nasser, of course. It was a perfect place for guns, and it was from there that he shelled Negbah. It lies on the best approach from Egypt to Jerusalem, and is a natural strategic point, now as in the days of the misny King Saul, who fell on his sword not far away rather than let the Philistines get him.

Talks on the Tell

The tell also formed part of the Faluja pocket at one time, and it was here that Yigal Alon, as Palmach commander, had his long conversation with Nasser, as commander of the captured Egyptian forces. "He should never have let him go," mutters one of the newspapermen out for a day's archaeology. "It was not only Alon, Rabbi Goren, the Chief Military Chaplain, also talked to Nasser," adds the man from "HaSofe," the Mizrahi paper.

There were some broken sherds lying about, exactly like those in the collection below, to a layman's eye. The archaeologists said they might easily be part of the water flask used by Nasser, but they were not Philistine or even Israelite. Most likely they belonged to the workmen from one of the new villages who are employed on the excavations. These digs, we learnt, are one of the least expensive ways of providing emergency employment. In new villages until the farms begin to bear. No machinery is needed, no equipment, no concrete and no asphalt, and it is suitable work for older men who can find the patience to dig away slowly and carefully.

There are several experts among the newcomers. One of them is Asher Ezra, from

Iraq, who was the foreman for many years on Woolley's excavations at Ur of the Chaldees.

Part of the dig is supervised by Mr. S. Levy, who was Assistant Director of the Baghdad Museum. He has worked his section right down to the Early Bronze Age, a good 5,000 years ago. The mud-brick walls of the buildings of that time are clearly revealed. Rather small rooms, but we are told people were shorter in those days. Who were the inhabitants? Israelites, obviously, but scarcely Jews. Religion already played an important part in their lives. It seems, for a good part of the buildings is devoted to a room with a raised circle of stone and beaten earth, standing on a platform of peculiar, lozenge-shaped bricks, and more likely to have been used for worship than any mundane purpose.

The destruction of each successive settlement is marked, as is common, by a layer of burnt matter. In some places it is only faintly visible, but here you may extract a solid piece of charcoal in the form of a branch that might have held up a roof, with twigs and the hollow core as perfect as though you had pulled it out of a camp fire an hour ago. Who destroyed all the seven layers of settlements that have been uncovered here? Who knows? In any case you cannot hear the answer because there are Israel jet planes screaming overhead on a practice flight. Or what you hope is a practice flight.

Kibbutz Expert

The summit of the city is being excavated by a kibbutz from Ma'an, Shmaya Gutmann, who has dug in many parts of the country for a past 30 years, and Mr. Veyra, from France.

The walls here mark the remains of houses of Israelites who lived in the period of the Kings of Judah. The rooms are a little larger than in the Bronze Age, and a little smaller than in brand-new Kibbutz Gath below. Each house had a round storage room for grain. It is here that the handles of jars were found bearing the imprint of a winged scroll and the words "Lamelekh—Mamshat." The Hebrew lettering is archaic but easily recognizable. No body knows what "Mamshat"

meant, but "lamelekh" — "to the King," indicates that these jars were used for paying tribute to the king in grain or oil. Same old trouble with income tax, in fact.

Solid Defences

The steep western slope of the tell has produced the best preserved fortifications of King Solomon's day that have been found to date, under the energetic guidance of Ora Negbi. Life was none too easy for the invaders of those days. A wall at the bottom, a steep slope faced with mud brick reinforced with pebbles and offering no foothold, and a stone wall at the top with horizontal crenellations to give protection to the defenders. We found it difficult enough to scramble up the guide book and was reading out the bit about King Uziah who went forth and warred against the Philistines and broke down the wall of Gath and the wall of Yavneh and the wall of Ashdod until his name spread abroad even unto Egypt, for he strengthened himself exceedingly. There was an unpleasant crunch-crunch of distant guns, practising, one hoped. Gath seemed well set for the next 5,000 years.

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